

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF EAST COWES,

For the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1910.

House Accommodation.

The town is being practically rebuilt. The streets on the Oakfield Estate are still being filled with Artisan houses.

The old clusters of dilapidated cottage property reported year by year as behind the times in construction and in sanitary appliances still exist in the old part of the town. In many of these the ground floor rooms are on the earth. There is no damp course to the walls and at high tides the lower rooms are liable to be flooded and the foundation saturated.

On November 8th, I inspected a house occupied by a Mrs. Miller, next door but one to Messrs. Edney's Livery Stables in Castle Street. (I regret this clumsy description, but the houses are not numbered.)

On the ground floor the kitchen was damp and very dirty.

The front parlour—Mantel-piece torn down, walls damp, and floor dirty.

Staircase—dirty.

Scullery—Roof leaking. Floor, uneven bricks, swamped in water (1 to 2 inches deep).

1st Floor—Two bedrooms, back and front, dirty, paper peeling from walls which were breaking away from window frames.

2nd Floor—Two rooms unoccupied, roof leaking and walls cracked.

Roof leaking. Gutter torn away at the back of the house. Yard—uneven, dirty, little heaps of dung collected from the street. W.C.—Hopper hand-flushed pan, connected with sewer in Castle street.

I certified this house unfit for human occupation.

The need of consecutive numbering of the houses throughout the town is urgent. So many cottages are merely described by names which are often obliterated or difficult to see.

Over-crowding.

There have been no cases reported.

Sewage and Drainage.

The main sewer empties into the river Medina at the floating bridge below low water mark. There are many other houses by the river side drained directly into the river, and there are two other sewers, one near the Gas works, the other near Mr. Marvin's Ship Yard, emptying into the river.

The surface water empties near the floating bridge.

The sewage is untreated.

The reckless pollution of the rivers all round the coast is regrettable, and where fish, shell or otherwise, are taken from such waters and sold for food, it is a serious risk to the public health. Only by concerted action of **all** towns on the banks of rivers can any remedy be effectual.

In the case of East Cowes, sewage works would necessitate a pumping plant, as there is practically no fall, the sewer running parallel in the lower levels to the river.

House Refuse.

House Refuse is collected under a contract with Messrs. Sibbicks and carted out of the district.

The proposed Destructor has apparently been abandoned, which is to be regretted.

It is an apparatus which is badly needed, as the carriage of house refuse for long distances in a district is a distinct danger to public health, and the lack of means of destroying such refuse as slaughter house offal is behind the times and needs remedying.

It is hoped that in the near future this matter will be re-opened, and as I suggested last year, a Disinfector for clothes added.

The same furnace could be utilized as in some other towns.

At present there is no adequate means of disinfecting clothes or bedding in case of infection from contagious diseases.

Water.

The supply is inadequate to the increased needs of the town.

The matter has been under the consideration of the Council and deeper borings are being made in the hope of getting a better supply.

The following Reports of Analyses are given.

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

WATERGATE HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.

G 178/4

4th April, 1910.

To Albert E. Barton, Esq.

The Specimen of Water marked "Well at East Cowes Waterworks" received here on 2/4/1910, has been Chemically examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following Report thereon—

ANALYSIS.

						Grains per Gallon.
Total Solids (dried at 120° C.)	...	...	...	...	...	85.05
Combined Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	28.05
Expressed as Na Cl	...	...	...	...	...	46.28
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.009
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.004
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	...	...	...	...	...	0.042
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	...	29° 7
Lead or Copper	...	...	...	...	...	nil

This is a somewhat hard water containing rather a high proportion of chlorides, due, very possibly, to infiltration of a small quantity of sea water.

The figure for saline ammonia is rather high, but if the water is derived from a deep well, this has no definite significance.

On account of its hardness, and saline constituents, it is not eminently well suited for a public



supply. Judged by chemical analysis alone, it is a water of fairly satisfactory organic purity, assuming the saline ammonia to be accounted for as suggested above.

C. H. WELLS,

Secretary of the Association.

COUNTY LABORATORIES,

SOUTHAMPTON,

June 20th, 1910.

To Albert E. Barton, Esq., Town Hall, East Cowes.

Analysis of, and Report on, a Sample of Water received on the 15th June, 1910.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.

"Taken from the Main direct at the Cadets' Work Shop at Kingston" from Well 104 feet deep.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

Colour at a depth of 2 feet: Colourless.	Turbidity: Bright after settlement.
Smell when heated: Not noticeable.	Suspended Matter: Considerable.
Appearance of Residue after Evaporation: Clean and White.	

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

		Expressed in parts per hundred thousand ($\times 10^4$ = grs. per gallon).	
Free Ammonia (Saline)	nil
Albuminoid Ammonia (from organic matter)	·0034
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 80°F.	·0075
Ditto ditto 4 hours ditto ditto	·009
Nitrogen present as Nitrates and Nitrites	·164
Chlorine ($\times 1.648$ = Common Salt)	26.2
Phosphoric Acid	nil
Poisonous Metals (Lead or Copper)	nil
Total solids dried at 212°F	93.2

HARDNESS BY CLARK'S SCALE.

Total Hardness: 17.5 degrees.
Permanent ditto: 13. „
Removable by boiling: 4.5 degrees.

BEHAVIOUR OF RESIDUE ON IGNITION.

Very little visible change. Emitted a pungent odour (Chlorides). Satisfactory.

MICROSCOPICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The subsiding matter consists almost entirely of amorphous particles of mineral substances. A few minute ciliated organisms. McConkey Bile Salt Glucose test for germs of an intestinal type. No gas, no acidity (Satisfactory).

Gelatine Plate, 60 colonies per cubic centr. (Satisfactory).

This is a Water of great organic purity; as is shewn by the results of the chemical and bacteriological examinations; and it is quite free from all deleterious matters.

The salinity and the hardness are somewhat excessive, due to the solution of Chlorides and Sulphates from a geological formation.

ARTHUR ANGELL,

ARTHUR FRENCH ANGELL.

20th day of June, 1910.



Bake Houses.

There are no underground Bakehouses, and the Surveyor reports all in good condition.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milk Stores.

Reported satisfactory.

Factories and Workshops.

No complaints.

Nuisances.

Mr. Lampard. Heap of decaying turnips in his yard removed in accordance with Surveyor's notice in 24 hours.

Messrs. Brading & Sons. Heap of stable manure at stables in Clarence Road removed in accordance with the Surveyor's notice in 24 hours.

Lodging Houses.

There are no regular lodging houses in the district.

Many cottages are occupied by two families, but the Surveyor keeps a sharp look-out on any possible overcrowding.

Slaughter Houses.

There are three slaughter houses, i.e. :

Mr. Cole. New, up to date.

Mr. Lampard. Improved.

Mr. Slade.

Both the latter old fashioned and leaving much to be desired.

There is no means of getting offal, &c., destroyed as the suggested Destructor scheme has been evidently abandoned.

Hitherto, slaughter houses have **not** been visited at the time of slaughtering, and the Inspector does not hold a certificate in meat inspection.

At his own expense the M.O.H. has the latest book on the subject, i.e., Leighton & Douglas, but he does not pretend to be an expert in the matter.

Public abbatoirs for grouped districts under the supervision of experts is the only possible practical solution for small townships. Where, as in this town, there are three widely separated Slaughter houses, it is impossible to have effective supervision.

Infectious Disease.

There have been 17 cases of infectious diseases reported in this district.

Typhoid.

One case. Due probably to eating cockles from the Folly beach of the Medina.

Was sent to the Hospital under order of the Council.

one cases from *Cowes* treated in Cottage Hospital.

Diphtheria.

Two mild cases.

Scarlet Fever.

14 cases reported. One child, Ralph Haywood, was removed as a special urgent case to the Ventnor Isolation Hospital by the courtesy of the Ventnor Authorities.

The child's Mother was confined, and he was lying in the same bedroom.

He was removed in a few hours' notice, and no ill results occurred to the Mother, though the risk was grave.

The case accentuates the need for Infectious Disease Hospital accommodation.

Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

I have had knowledge of four cases, but as the Council do not insist on Notification, there are probably other cases I know nothing of.

Measles.

There was an epidemic of Measles in November. There were between 150 to 200 cases at least, but not having the benefit of the extended Notification List, it is impossible to know how many cases occurred.

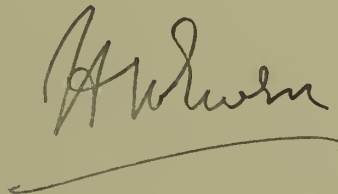
The general impression amongst the artisan class, and possibly others, is that Measles are essential to childhood and no precautions are taken whatever.

With the concurrence of Dr. Gibson, M.O.H. for the County, and the School Managers, the Schools were closed from October 4th to 31st Oct 1910

There has been one death from Measles.

I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health,
East Cowes Urban District Council.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

Name of District East Cowes Urban District

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1900.	3250	87	26.76	6	68.98	42	12.91							
1901.	3196	80	25.15	5	62.50	30	9.43							
1902.	3500	78	22	6	76.90	44	13.53							
1903.	3500	92	26.29	8	86.95	41	11.71	5						
1904.	3600	75	20.83	5	66.60	55	15.27	10	8		47	13.55		
1905.	3700	114	30.80	4	35.0	47	12.7	9	2		38	12.28		
1906.	3800	112	29.70	5	44.60	40	10.52	7	2		38	10.		
1907.	4000	126	31.25	6	48	49	12.50	8	3		46	11.5		
1908.	4000	110	27.52	8	72.72	51	12.75	9	2		49	12.25		
1909.	4200	112	25.43	4	35.80	45	10.71	9	5		38	9.04		
Averages for years 1900-1909.	3674.6	98.5	26.97	5.7 44.4	26.97 12.07	44.4 814	12.07 2.42	8.14	2.42		24	9.77		
1910.	4300	114	24.19	7	61.40	45	13.72	8	4		37	8.87		

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Total population at all ages 3196Number of inhabited houses 850Average number of persons per house 3.66

At Census of 1901.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water.) 520 Acres

M. 190.

[illegible]

AGES OF FAMILIES.	1. <i>S. C. Over</i> U. D. <i>R.</i>				2. _____				3. _____				4. _____				5. _____				6. _____				7. _____			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
0 ...	3250	87	42	6																								
1 ...	3196	80	30	5																								
2 ...	3500	78	44	6																								
3 ...	3500	92	41	8																								
4 ...	3600	75	55	5																								
5 ...	3700	114	47	4																								
6 ...	3800	112	40	5																								
7 ...	4000	125	49	6																								
8 ...	4000	110	51	8																								
9 ...	4200	112	45	4																								
Averages Years 00 to 09.	3674.6	98.5	44.4	5.7																								
	4300	114	45	7																								

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b* and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.: the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

Name of District Sand River Water District

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							* NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																65 and upwards.
Small-pox																						
Cholera																						
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	2	1		1																		
Erysipelas																						
Scarlet fever	14		1	13																		1
Typhus fever																						
Enteric fever				1																		1
Relapsing fever																						
Continued fever																						
Puerperal fever																						
Plague																						
*																						
Totals	17	1	1	15																		2

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent, and the accommodation, available for the district, afforded by it. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

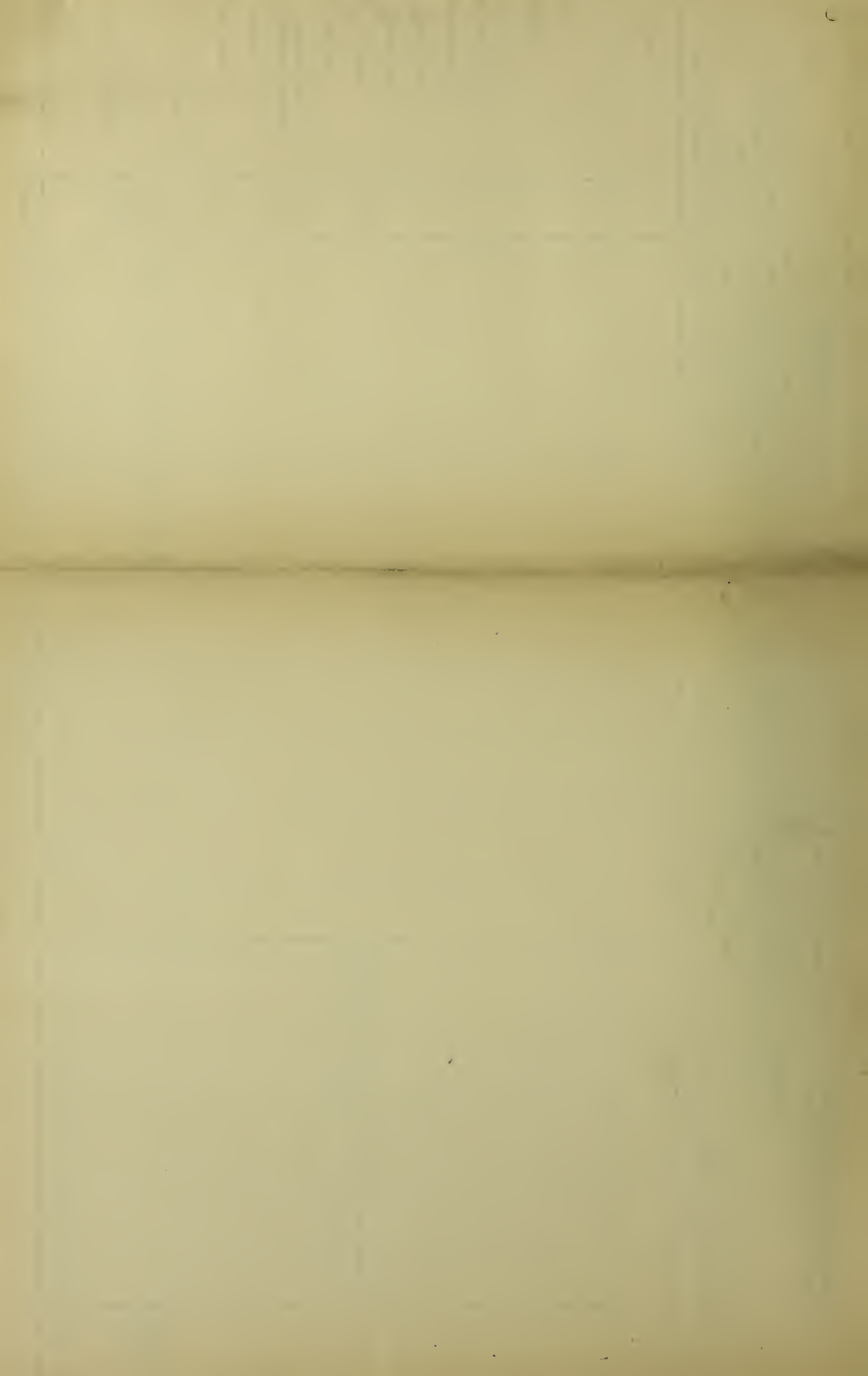
† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

* * Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or is treated as one undivided area.

M 192.

Isolation Hospital—Name and Situation } Name } Total available beds } Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated }

Approved & received into custody for burial.



Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

Name of District East Cove Harbor District

(See Notes at Back.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox ...															
Measles ...	1		1												
Scarlet fever ...															
Whooping-cough ...															
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)															
Croup ...															
{ Typhus ...															
{ Enteric ...															
{ Other continued															
Epidemic influenza ...															
Cholera ...															
Plague ...															
Diarrhœa. (See notes at back.)	1	1													
Enteritis. (See notes at back.)															
Gastritis. (See notes at back.)															
Puerperal fever. (See notes at back.)															
Erysipelas ...															
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	4				1	3									
Other tuberculous diseases.	3	1			1	1		one from northward							1
Cancer, malignant disease. (See notes at back.)	1					1									
Bronchitis ...	2					1	1								
Pneumonia ...	5			1		2	2	one Naval Cadet							2
Pleurisy ...															
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.	1					1									
Alcoholism }															
Cirrhosis of liver }															
Venereal diseases ...															
Premature birth ...	3	3													
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...															
Heart diseases...	7					4	3	one from India							2
Accidents ...	5		1	1		3		one from Cove inquest in 4 cases							3
Suicides ...															
<u>Septicæmia</u>	1					1									
<u>Senile Deca</u>	5						5								
<u>Aphrodisy</u>	4					2	2	one inquest.							
<u>Not certified</u>	2	2													
All other causes ...	20														
All causes ...	45	7	2	2	2	19	13								8

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II, sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhœa. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

H. W. L. W.

Medical Officer of Health.

Date *Jan. 16th* 1911.

East Coves Urban District

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Distric

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ... ..	...	2	1	1		4		1										5
	Uncertified ... ..	...	2				2												2
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...																
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...																
	Measles ... ..	...																
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...																
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	}																	
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases. (See Notes to Table IV.)	Whooping Cough ... ..	...																
	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...			1		1												1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	}																	
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	}																	
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ... ..	...	2				2												2
	Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table IV.) ... ..	...																
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...																
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	}																	
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	}	2		1		3												3
	Tuberculous Meningitis (See Notes to Table IV.) ... ..	...																
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	}																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases (See Notes to Table IV.)	}							1										
v. Other Causes.	Erysipelas ... ..	...																
	Syphilis ... ..	...																
	Rickets ... ..	...																
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...																
	Convulsions ... ..	...																
	Bronchitis ... ..	...																
	Laryngitis ... ..	...																
	Pneumonia ... ..	...																
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...																
	Other causes ... ..	...																
			4		2		6		1										7

District (or sub-division) of East Coves Urban District

Population.

Estimated to middle of 1910 4 300.

Births in the year { legitimate 112
illegitimate 2

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 7
illegitimate infants nil

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 7

gh.
t.

Sum

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1910.

Twenty-third Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition
of the East Grinstead Urban District for the Year ending
31st December, 1910.

Area : 6,355 Acres.

Population : Census (of 1901), 6094.

	1908	1909	1910
Population estimated to middle of year	7,100	7,400	7,600
Birth Rate per 1,000	20·01	20·0	17·09
General Death Rate per 1,000	9·4	11·6	9·6
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000	·42	·67	·26
Death Rate from Phthisis	·56	·94	1·3
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases	2·3	2·4	1·7
Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births	48·7	80·1	51·4
Deaths over 65 per centage of Total Deaths	12·04	28·3	39·7

VITAL STATISTICS.

In 1910 the deaths of 86 persons at all ages and from all causes were recorded in the district against 113 in 1909 and 83 in 1908. The 83 deaths were at the rate of 11·3 per 1,000 of the total population. Of this number 7 were children under one year of age, and were in the proportion of 5·1 per cent. of those born, 29 or 39·7 per cent. were of persons 65 years of age and upwards. The deaths of 12 persons 80 years of age and upwards were recorded, 4 of them being in their ninety-first year. Seven children died under the age of one year, in the proportion of 51·4 per 1,000 registered births. Of the 86 deaths 13 were of persons not residing in the district but brought into it from outside districts, 9 of them dying in the Workhouse, three in the Cottage Hospital, and one was of a person accidentally drowned in a pond.

CORRECTED DEATH RATE.

Excluding the deaths of the 13 persons who were admitted to Public Institutions, or brought in from outside districts, the correct death rate in the Urban District is 9·6 per 1,000 persons living.

BIRTHS.

The births numbered 136, a decrease of 12 from those of the previous year ; 77 of these children were males and 59 females, equal to a birth rate of 17·09 per 1,000 of the population. Five of the births registered were of illegitimate children.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There were only two deaths from the ordinary Zymotic Diseases, viz. :—

Whooping Cough	1
Measles	1

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Seven cases were reported to me under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act, as follows :—

Diphtheria	2
Scarlet Fever	3
Erysipelas	2

In addition to the above, 5 cases of Pulmonary Tubercle were notified.

The two cases of Diphtheria and one of the cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Sanatorium, the other two cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the Sanatorium, two of the nurses becoming infected by patients.

The remarkable immunity from infectious diseases enjoyed by the population of East Grinstead is all the more striking when compared with the unusual prevalence of infectious diseases in the surrounding neighbourhood.

TUBERCLE.

There were ten deaths from Pulmonary Tubercle, or other Tuberculous diseases. The new Local Government Board Order, relating to Tubercle, came into force on January 1st, 1909. Under this Order the Poor Law Medical Officers are bound to notify to the Medical Officer of Health all cases of Tubercle occurring among the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers, eight such cases were notified to me during the year, but three of them were brought into the Workhouse from the Rural District.

SCARLET FEVER.

There was only one case of Scarlet Fever in the District, the other two cases occurred among the nurses in the Sanatorium, the fever being contracted by them while in the performance of their duties.

DIPHTHERIA.

Only two cases of Diphtheria were notified.

CANCER.

There were six deaths from Cancer in the District compared with ten deaths in the previous year, no fresh light has been thrown on the nature of this disease, nor has there been much progress made in its treatment.

INQUESTS.

Five inquests were held in the district, in one case a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned, one person was accidentally drowned, two died from natural causes, and one woman died from Bright's disease "aggravated by self-neglect."

WATER.

The East Grinstead Gas and Water Co. provided the town with a constant supply of water during the year, the quarterly analyses showed the water to be of excellent quality, both chemically and bacteriologically.

The Company applied to Parliament for a new Bill to :—

- (a) Legalise the Hackenden Works.
- (b) To seek for water near Forest Row Station, and if water were found to erect a new pumping station at that spot.
- (c) To acquire the necessary land and construct a service reservoir at Ashurst Wood.
- (d) To acquire a portion of the Playfield at East Grinstead and on it to erect a water tower, the height of the water when the tank is full to be 520 feet above the Ordnance datum.
- (e) To raise the additional capital necessary to carry out the above works, which are estimated to cost about £19,000.

The Bill was opposed but was passed with few slight alterations.

The new well at Forest Row has been sunk to a depth of 88 feet in the Ashdown sands, at this depth an ample supply of water was found. It is too soon to say what the permanent daily yield of the well will be, but as far as can be ascertained at present about 600,000 gallons of water per diem will be available for distribution, I believe this to be the largest supply of water yet found in any well in the Hastings sands area of the Weald. The water is of excellent quality but as it contains iron it will have to be chemically treated to remove the iron before it can be pumped into the mains, no time will be lost in carrying out the necessary works in connection with this important matter.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

Under the above title an important and far-reaching Act of Parliament was passed on December 3rd, 1909, and came into immediate operation, except Sub-section 7 of Section 17 (relating to underground rooms) which came into operation on July 1st, 1910. The Act amends the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 to 1903, introducing also new

provisions as to Town Planning, Appointments and Duties of County Medical Officers of Health, and the establishment of the public health and housing committees of County Councils.

Cottage accommodation is insufficient in East Grinstead. The high price of land near the town makes it almost impossible for private individuals to build cottages with any chance of a remunerative return for their outlay.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supplied by the various dairies, has been under observation, and on the whole the quality has been good.

One carcase of a pig was seized and destroyed as being unfit for food.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The sewers have been kept well flushed. About a mile of new sewer has been added to system during the year all the new houses in West Hill have been connected, and accommodation provided by the new sewer for any building operations in that district.

SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection of the public elementary schools is carried out by the County Medical Officer of Health who was appointed to the post by the County Council.

SCAVENGING.

The work of scavenging has greatly increased of late, it has been very efficiently performed, but the Council will shortly consider the question of erecting a "Destructor" to deal with the refuse.

The main road from London to the South was again tarred over the whole of its course. The tar washing seems to be the most efficacious mode of preventing dust, but the increased traffic is wearing the roads badly in some places

The district was regularly inspected, and when defects were found the necessary notices were served.

The sewage farm has been well managed. The monthly samples of effluent water submitted to me for analysis were uniformly satisfactory.

The rainfall for the year amounted to 37·04 inches, the year 1910 will long be remembered for the cold, wet summer and autumn.

PERCY E. WALLIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

26th March, 1911

VITAL STATISTICS OF EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	6,100	130	22·7	8	57·5	65	12·2	13	20	—	51	9·01
1901	6,150	144	23·4	13	81·02	63	10·2	9	5	—	48	9·2
1902	6,200	151	24·3	12	74·4	85	13·7	28	22	—	63	10·1
1903	6,300	159	25·2	13	81·1	84	13·3	31	20	—	64	9·8
1904	6,400	151	23·5	11	69·1	85	10·6	29	17	—	68	10·6
1905	6,500	131	20·1	8	61·06	79	12·1	28	21	—	58	8·9
1906	6,650	127	19·2	14	118·1	80	12·03	22	11	—	69	9·6
1907	6,800	140	20·05	13	92·8	85	12·5	27	13	—	72	9·4
1908	7,100	143	20·01	7	48·7	83	11·6	19	16	—	67	9·4
1909	7,400	148	20	12	80·1	113	15·2	10	27	—	86	11·6
Averages for years 1900-1909	6,560	142·4	21·8	11·1	76·3	82·2	12·3	21·4	17·2	—	64·6	9·7
1910	7,600	136	17·09	7	51·4	86	11·3	19	13	—	73	9·6

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	6,355	Total population at all ages	6,094	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses	1,142	
		Average number of persons per house	5·33	

BOROUGH.

Birth-rate, 22.1
 Death-rate, 8.5
 Zymotic Death-rate, 0.67
 Tuberculosis do. 1.04
 Infantile Mortality, 90
 Density of Population, 46.9

MANOR PARK WARD

Birth-rate, 23.1
 Death-rate, 8.4
 Zymotic Death-rate, 0.7
 Tuberculosis do. 0.6
 Infantile Mortality, 99
 Density of Population, 46.8

PLASHET WARD
 WEST

Birth-rate, 18.8
 Death-rate, 8.2
 Zymotic } 0.6
 Death-rate }
 Tuberculosis } 1.2
 Death-rate }
 Infantile } 69
 Mortality }
 Density of } 124.8
 Population }

PLASHET WARD
 EAST

Birth-rate, 16.7
 Death-rate, 8.0
 Zymotic Death-rate, 0.2
 Tuberculosis do. 1.0
 Infantile Mortality, 97
 Density of Population, 84.7

CENTRAL WARD WEST

Birth-rate, 22.8
 Death-rate, 9.7
 Zymotic Death-rate, 0.6
 Tuberculosis do. 1.2
 Infantile Mortality, 89
 Density of Population, 56.5

CENTRAL WARD
 EAST

Birth-rate, 24.3
 Death-rate, 7.6
 Zymotic Death-rate, 1.0
 Tuberculosis do. 1.1
 Infantile Mortality, 82
 Density of Population, 46.2

BECKTON AND
 NORTH WOOLWICH WARD

Birth-rate, 29.7
 Death-rate, 9.4
 Zymotic Death-rate, 1.0
 Tuberculosis do. 1.2
 Infantile Mortality, 110
 Density of Population, 15.5

